

and I must add revised to the nameplate, not because of its doubtful origin—*coerulescens* is a different species—but because it is not a true *Ornithomya*. It is a fly which has been misnamed by many authors, and it is not clear whether it is a true member of the family Hippoboscidae or not. It is a fly which has been misnamed by many authors, and it is not clear whether it is a true member of the family Hippoboscidae or not.

Some Records of *Ornithomya* Spp. (Dipt., Hippoboscidae) from Öland in 1950.

By

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Between August 27th and September 15th a total of 1482 trapped birds were examined at Ottenby fågelstation, Öland, for Mallophaga. During the course of this study a number of *Ornithomya* were seen or taken; all those taken proved to be either *Ornithomya avicularia* (L.) or *O. fringillina* Curtis. The records marked with an asterisk in Table I refer to flies which were seen but not taken, and the identification is only assumed on the basis of their size. It is interesting to note that these flies occurred less frequently on migratory birds than they did on resident birds, in the south of England, earlier in the summer. That the majority of flies leave the host prior to migration is conceivable, and this supposition is supported by the fact that all the insects taken (with one exception) were females, and most of these contained prepupae in a more or less advanced state of development: several in fact did drop puparia, and these are summarised in Table II. It is difficult, however, to imagine why these flies should leave their host, when they occur quite frequently until the middle of November in the British Isles (Ash, 1950). In this connection it would be interesting to have comparative figures of parasitisation for resident birds in Sweden. No Mallophaga were found attached to any of these flies.

Table I. Hosts bearing flies.

Host species	Age	No.	Date	Number and species of flies	Sex
<i>Lanius collurio</i> L.....	juv.	16	27 Aug.	1 <i>O. avicularia</i> *	
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (L)	ad.	14	28 "	1 " " "	♀ (i)
" "	juv.	"	6 Sept.	1 " " "	♀ (ii)
" "	"	"	6 "	1 " " "	♂
" "	"	"	7 "	1 " " "	♀
" "	"	"	9 "	2 " " "	♀♀

Table I (cont.).

Host species	Age	No. examnd.	Date	Number and species of flies	Sex
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (L.)	juv.	14	9 Sept.	3 <i>O. avicularia</i> * ♀♀	
» » »	»	»	11 »	1 <i>O. fringillina</i> ♀	
» » »	»	»	13 »	3 <i>O. avicularia</i> ♀♀ (ii)	
<i>Motacilla f. flava</i> L.	»	88	29 Aug.	1 <i>O. fringillina</i> ♀	
» » »	»	»	31 »	1 » » *	
» » »	»	»	31 »	1 » »	♀
<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (Pall.)	»	41	1 Sept.	1 » »	♀ (v)
<i>Sylvia communis</i> Lath.	»	26	29 Aug.	1 » »	♀ (vi)
<i>Motacilla a. alba</i> L.	»	662	1 Sept.	1 » »	♀ (vii)
» » »	»	»	2 »	1 » »	♀
» » »	ad.	»	3 »	1 » »	♀
» » »	»	»	9 »	1 » » *	
» » »	»	»	9 »	1 <i>O. avicularia</i> ♀ (viii)	
» » »	»	»	10 »	1 <i>O. fringillina</i> *	
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (L.)	juv.	82	2 »	1 » » *	
<i>Anthus trivialis</i> (L.)	»	8	8 »	1 » » *	
» »	»	»	9 »	1 <i>O. avicularia</i> *	
<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (L.)	»	44	11 »	1 <i>O. fringillina</i> ♀	
<i>Luscinia svecica</i> (L.)	»	2	13 »	1 » »	♀
<i>Calidris a. alpina</i> (L.)	»	14	13 »	1 » »	♀
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> L.	»	»	13 »	1 <i>O. avicularia</i> ♀	
<i>Anthus spinolella littoralis</i> Brehm	»	74	10 »	1 <i>O. fringillina</i> *	
» » »	»	»	14 »	1 » »	♀
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> (L.)	»	4	6 »	1 » » *	
<i>Erithacus r. rubecula</i> (L.)	ad.	49	9 »	1 » »	♀
» » »	»	»	10 »	1 » »	♀

It may be of interest to add two further records here of flies collected in September 1946, and preserved at Ottenby:

Squatorola squatorola (L.) juv. 1 *O. fringillina* ♀
Accipiter nisus (L.) juv. 1 *O. avicularia* ♀

The following numbers of birds were examined, none of which was parasitised:

Tringa glareola L., 23; *Tringa totanus* (L.), 18; *Sylvia borin* (Bodd.), 6; *Sylvia atricapilla* (L.), 7; *Carduelis c. carduelis* (L.), 1; *Carduelis spinus* (L.), 1; *Enanthe oe. oenanthe* (L.), 4; *Enanthe oe. leucorrhoea* (Gm.), 1; *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Bechst.), 2; *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (L.), 76; *Hippolais icterina* (Vieill.), 1; *Actitis hyperleucus* (L.), 5; *Muscicapa hyperleuca* (Pall.), 19; *Anthus pratensis* (L.), 32; *Cuculus canorus* L., 1; *Philomachus pugnax* (L.), 91; *Apus apus* (L.), 8; *Locustella naevia* (Bodd.), 1; *Calidris testacea* (Pall.), 1; *Regulus r. regulus* (L.), 13; *Tringa ochropus* L., 1; *Saxicola rubetra* (L.), 2; *Sylvia nisoria* (Bechst.), 1; *Emberiza hortulana* L., 1; *Arenaria interpres* (L.), 8; *Muscicapa parva* Bechst., 1; *Calidris canutus* (L.), 3; *Parus c. caeruleus* L., 1; *Charadrius hiaticula* L., 10; *Hirundo rustica* L., 1; *Calidris tem-*

minckii (Leisl.), 2; *Turdus ericetorum philomelus* Brehm., 2; *Anthus cervinus* (Pall.), 4; *Caprimulgus europaeus* L., 1; *Anas crecca* L., 1; *Fringilla c. coelebs* L., 1; *Crocethia alba* L., 1; *Phylloscopus collybita abietinus* (Nilss.), 1.

Puparia.

On capture, female flies were kept alive in glass tubes until they died; those which dropped puparia are recorded in Table II, and correspond to those enumerated with small Roman numerals in Table I.

Table II. Details of puparia.

- I. *O. avicularia*. Flattened-ovoid puparium dropped 7 hours after capture; very pale brown at first, gradually turning shiny black after a few hours. $2,65 \times 2,38$ mm. Slightly shrivelled.
 II. *O. avicularia*. Puparium dropped 44 hours after capture. $2,93 \times 2,45$ mm.
 III. *O. avicularia*. Puparium dropped by one fly 5 hours after capture. $3,00 \times 2,93$ mm. The second fly aborted a partially developed larva 6 hours after capture.
 IV. *O. avicularia*. Puparium dropped 48 hours after capture. $3,28 \times 2,80$ mm.
 V. *O. fringillina*. Puparium dropped 45 hours after capture. $2,80 \times 2,38$ mm.
 VI. *O. fringillina*. Puparium dropped 30 hours after capture, but failed to develop.
 VII. *O. fringillina*. Puparium dropped 35 hours after capture. $2,47 \times 2,03$ mm.
 VIII. *O. avicularia*. Puparium dropped 12 hours after capture. $3,25 \times 2,72$ mm.

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Reference.

- Ash, J. S., 1950. Records of *Ornithomya spp.* (Dipt., Hippoboscidae) from Berkshire and Co. Durham in 1949. Ent. mon. Mag., 86: 86—87.